

A New Limacodid.

BY JOHN A. GROSSBECK.

Monoleuca spadiciis n. sp.

♂.—Expanse, 22 mm.—Head and thorax bright cinnamon-brown; abdomen buff, reddish at the apex of the segments. Primaries light cinnamon-brown, the outer half somewhat paler; fringe partially dark like basal half. A narrow sinuous white line begins one-third from the base a little below cubitus and extends inwardly obliquely to the inner margin, but does not cross the fringe. A few white scales forming an indistinct broken line on the outer fourth of the wing can also be made out; this begins at the costa and extends but a short distance into the wing. Secondaries uniformly concolorous with the outer portion of the primaries. Beneath both wings are reddish buff, darker on the costal area.

Habitat:—Mimihaha, Ariz., August 26. One specimen in good condition from Mr. Hutson.

Type:—Col. J. A. Grossbeck.

This is the only western species of the genus so far known. It is a close ally to *subdentosa* Dyar, but in that species the transverse band is upright and sharply angulate.

Pyrgus centaureæ Ramb.

Occasionally, a particular insect is brought to the notice of entomologists in "Notes and News," or otherwise by a record of a capture, a new locality, or by an unusually late or early appearance, and though some of us have had experiences with the same insect we rarely bring out our own observations until we see that some one else has begun. Then not infrequently a general interest is aroused and the notes resulting form a really valuable contribution to our knowledge of the species. I saw Dr. Skinner's note on the above species in the June, 1905, number of the "News," and that by Mr. Cook in the March, 1906, issue, and I thought perhaps a note of mine might not be devoid of interest since it appears that the species is usually taken in single examples only or in threes or fours at most. I have collected on the Garret Mountain, at Paterson, N. J., every spring for the past five years, and find *centaureæ* on the wing sparingly about April 25; in the first days of May it is fairly abundant and is then in a very fresh condition. I have taken a dozen in a walk of a few hours and have seen

others, when the species was not the special object of my search. May 14 is the date of my latest capture, but the specimens at this time are very worn, for their period of flight is short. They are found almost always in open spaces surrounded by trees, where the sun shines hottest, skipping around the bluets (*Houstonia cacrulea*), which often carpet the ground in these places. They are very wary and most easily lost sight of on account of their manner of flight and their sombre color. To go after these insects on a cloudy day would be quite useless, for they seem to prefer nooks where scarcely a breeze blows, and disappear among the grass even while the sun is obscured by a passing cloud.

Macrosiphum granaria Buckton.

BY C. E. SANBORN.

Winged viviparous female.

Head yellowish green; antennæ; first and second segments also base of third concolorous, remainder black. Length of segments, 1, 0.13 mm.; 2, 0.08 mm.; 3, 0.56 mm.; 4, 0.48 mm.; 5, 0.39 mm.; 6, 0.11 mm.; 7, 0.67 mm. Total length 2.49 mm. The sixth segment extends to the caudal end of the style. Sensoria circular, seven to ten on the third, nearly in a straight row, none on the fourth, the usual distal one on the fifth, and a group of seven or eight small ones at the distal end of the sixth segment. Eyes dark red, ocular tubercles prominent, ocelli prominent. Beak, first segment concolorous, second and third dark, 0.58 mm. long, extending to the meta-coxæ.

Prothorax yellowish green. Thoracic lobes dark, insertions yellowish; wings deflexed and normal, veins brownish, stigma smoky gray, 0.83 mm. long by 0.15 mm. broad. Total wing expansion 7.3 mm. Femora yellowish green proximally, and dark distally. Tibia yellowish green except distals, which are dark. Tarsi black.

Abdomen glabrous, yellowish green. Honey tubes cylindrical, black, strongly reticulated, 0.41 mm. long, extending a little caudad the base of the style. Latter yellowish green, halbert shaped, with a few setaceous hairs, 0.33 mm. long.

This form was found colonizing the leaves and stalks of oats June 3, 1904, at College Station, Texas.

What is apparently the same species was sent from the Naturhistorisches Museum zu Hamburg, by Dr. L. Rep, collected February 10, 1904, on oats, at Boernsen, Germany.